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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1873. NO. 62.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

...THER OF DON CARLOS APPOINTED GENERALISSIMO.

AYONNE, November 21.—Don Alphonzo, her of Don Carlos, has been appointed eralissimo of Carlist forces. Intelligence been received that four hundred Republicans in the province of Almeria were all ed or captured by Carlists.

CRIMES.

Sequel to the Udderzook Case.

ALTIMORE, November 21.—A. C. Goss, her of W. S. Goss, was arrested to-day rged with conspiring with Wm. E. Udderand others to defraud Insurance Comies out of $25,000.

Murder Trial at St. Clairsville.

...ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Nov. 21, 1873.

...ohn Cass, who shot James Ammons, at ...kegeport in 1864, was indicted for murder in ...first degree at the present term of the Belt county court. The trial commenced ...noon. Hon. L. Danford and Judge D. D. ...ran for the defence.

Fatal Cutting Affray.

...ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIDDLEPORT, O., Nov. 21, 1873.

...fatal cutting affray took place on Wednesnight near Middleport in which W. S. ...mmer was stabbed in the abdomen by a nenamed Powell. Plummer lived but a short ... An old debt was the cause of the ...y.

Kilpatrick in the Woods.

...ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21, 1873.

...eneral Kilpatrick missed an engagement ...ecture here last night, owing to an accident ...he Chicago and Michigan Road. He start...n a wagon but is not yet here. It is feared ...s lost in the Big Woods, between here and ...ntons.

LOCK HAVEN.

Arrest of a Thief—Baptist Supper.

...ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 21, 1873.

...ohn Clark, who stole one hundred and ...enty-three dollars from Jesse Beams, Key...e Saloon, on Wednesday, was arrested yesday in Harrisburg by Chief Hoops, of that ... He will be brought here to-night. The ...tist church supper in this city last night, ...ed one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1873.

ARREST OF INGERSOLL.

...ames H. Ingersoll, known as the Ring ...irmaker, was arrested by the sheriff, last ...ht, believing he intended to leave the city ...till noon to-day Ingersoll had failed to ar...ge his bail.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

That the Constitutional Convention deliberately proposed to spring its work upon the ...ple, and to rush them into a haphazard ...ion before they could possibly grasp the ...l questions which the Constitution embodies, is not to be presumed. The character ...the men who compose the majority of the ...ly forbids the assumption of such a view. ...e clever Mephistopheles of the Democratic ...e of the house, who not only controlled the ...mocratic members, but continually proved ...bability in outwitting enough of the Republican side to maintain a practical supremacy ...r the body on almost every important issue ...o which he threw himself, may have had ...h a design deliberately in view. It would ...regarded by a gentleman of Mr. Buckalew's ...n, cold, political and partisan ideas as entirely justifiable piece of strategy, for to such ...accomplished politician, the supremacy of ...ty is the highest of human laws. But we ...not suppose that the great body of the Convention had any such deliberate intention be...e it.

...evertheless, this is exactly what the Convention has done. It spent six months ...discussion, and then took a much needed re...s. During that recess, popular discussion ...the Convention's work was not held, because ...ne expressly understood that the Convention ...intended to make a careful and thorough ...vision of its work; and the people waited ...til they should know just what was to be ...mitted to them. The Convention re-assembled; but instead of the promised re-consideration, there was but little attempt at anything more than the merest formality of any ...vision, debate being usually cut off by the ...patient plea that "this subject was sufficiently discussed before adjournment." A ...w important amendments were made, but ...st of the objectionable features were re...ned.

...nd now the people are required to say aye ...nay to this elaborate document, which upon its our existing system, root and branch; ...d they are allowed, practically, about three ...four weeks to consider it; much less than ...at time, in many parts of the State, where ...e people's only means of information is ...rough their weekly county paper.

...he careful observer of the current of popu...r judgment cannot fail to observe that the ...re critically and carefully the work of the ...nvention comes to be examined, the more ...ident the radical defects in it become. We ...ve, as in duty bound, pointed out some of ...e serious evils which we are asked to en...ft upon our organic law. But each day ...ings to light fresh reasons why this instru...nt should be remanded to its authors before ...is accepted as the Constitution of the State ...Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

...By a popular vote it was decided that a con...ntion should be called to amend the Constitution. But having been called, the convention placed a very liberal construction upon ...s word "amend." It has amended the Constitution with a vengeance. It has run a-muck, ...d slaughtered the whole instrument. Nothing of the old remains; the labors of delegates ...ve resulted in making all things new. They ...ve not amended, but discarded the old and ...sent something entirely new. They have ...en departed from the well established ...inciple governing the construction of ...ch an instrument. A Constitution should ...simply a declaration of certain elementary ...inciples by which the law-making and law ...ministration of the State should be directed. But in the instrument now presented to ...e electors for approval there is not only elementary law but special law, embracing all ...nner of details which clearly appertain to ...e province of legislation, and which, even if ...plicable to the necessities of the hour, contain no elasticity, and cannot, therefore, in the ...ture of things, be in place in a Constitution ...hich is to serve for a long series of years, a ...apidly-developing community, in which conditions are unceasingly changing.

...Where the changes have been so radical, ...here the new provisions are so numerous and ...intricate, where not only large generalities ...t minute details are attempted to be grasped, ...ere needs must be imperfections. Granting ...the Convention all the wisdom that has ...en claimed for it, and that all the long pe...od over which its sessions have been extended has been devoted to careful, intelligent ...d impartial discussion of the issues involved ...and to grant this is to grant something infinitely more than experience warrants—it ...ould seem absurd for any one to claim that ...s comprehensive a work is perfect. Yet this ...just the claim that the Convention makes. ...t does not admit the possibility of error in ...ver so small a degree. It presents the document as a perfect whole, and insists that it ...all be adopted in its entirety.

...We are aware that provision is made for ...ture amendment and modification, but the ...achinery created for the purpose is of so ...umbrous a nature that it may not be set in ...otion easily, and no relief can be secured ...rithin a period likely to prove of value in ...y emergency. It is well, of course, that ...mendment of such an instrument as a Constitution should not be made too easy, as ...atters would thereby be placed upon too ...certain a foundation. But herein is there ...ore reason that the provisions originally in...luded should be as simple and elementary in ...haracter, as elastic in quality as is consistent ...ith true principles, and as lasting in their ...pplication as human wisdom and foresight ...an make them. All detail that may be ren...dered out of date by natural development and ...nforeseen contingencies should be avoided, ...nd left where it belongs, to the Legislature. ...his, however, has not been done.

...Had this new Constitution, with all its elaborate and intricate provisions, comprehending not only elementary but special law, been submitted to the people section by section, an ...opportunity would have been offered to the ...people, in whose name the work has been performed, to pronounce upon the soundness and ...acceptability of all its parts. We should then ...have had the benefit of the aggregated wisdom ...and experience of the whole community upon ...each provision. Unnecessary and harmful ...elements would have been rejected, and the ...best features only preserved to make the present constitution more perfect. As it is, the ...people are asked to cast aside utterly an old ...and tried instrument; to adopt a new one of so ...strange and complicated a nature that its ...operation in many directions is at best a doubtful problem. This is inviting the people to ...fail problem. This is inviting the people to ...assume an immense responsibility and extraordinary risks. And the sense of the community is opposed to any such hazardous action.

STATE NEWS.

A Committee of the Danville Young Men's Christian Association have recently called on the tobacco and cigar dealers of that place and requested them to refrain from selling their merchandize on the Sabbath. In every instance a ready acquiescence was given to the request.

THE Lewisburg Chronicle says the colored boys of that place have established a reading room, while the plain white boys stand shivering on the street corners. The civil rights bill ought to be so construed as to allow these white boys to partake of the good things furnished by the more enterprising colored brethren.

John Fraser, of Erie, a native of Scotland, was found dead in his bed Wednesday morning. He had been drinking heavily the previous night, and is supposed to have died from a hemorrhage caused thereby. He leaves a destitute family in Scotland.

Henry C. Carson has been committed for trial on the charge of killing Edward P. Reynolds, proprietor of the Empire House at Corry.

Charles T. Speaker has been appointed postmaster at Chilliquaque, Northumberland Co., in place of Norman Butler, deceased.

A "Professor" Miller has been stirring up the Lancaster bar by declaring in a speech he made in the Teachers' Institute in that city that he had been reliably informed that there were not two members of the bar there who believed in the existence of a God.

Work at the Reading Cotton Mills was resumed on Thursday.

A disease called gargel has appeared among the cows in Schuylkill county.

The scaffold in the jail yard at Williamsport has not been taken down, but awaits the execution of the murderer, McLaughlin.

John Peoples has been acquitted at Reading, of the killing of James Horan.

Two horses driven by Wilson F. Fatchey, of Exeter, Wyoming county, were killed by a locomotive of a passing train, in West Pittston, on the 17th inst. Mr. Futchey narrowly escaped death.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad carried 28,357 bushels of apples from Oswego to New York, in three days of the present week.

C. Wheeler, of Erie, aged 17, passed the best examination for the cadetship from his district, and has been recommended by the Committee.

The Lewistown *Gazette* begins its Christmas story this week, promising to reach the conclusion thereof in time for a happy celebration of the festival.

The northern tier of counties had six or eight inches of snow this week, and enjoyed good sleighing for a day or two.

At the monthly meeting of the Franklin Loan and Building Association, at Altoona Wednesday evening, payments on stock were made more promptly than on any former occasion, and the money sold at from 50½ to 53½ per cent. premium.

The Courts of Erie county have ordered the copying, for re-indexing, of all the deeds and mortgages now on file in the Register's office dating from 1823 to the present time.

Judge Reichard of Wilkesbarre has returned from Europe, where he has been spending several months.

The new Catholic church of St. Rose of Lima, in Carbondale, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 23d inst.

Brightening Prospects.

[From the N. Y. Bulletin, Nov. 20.]

From almost every quarter comes some cheering sign. The worst seems now to have passed, and improvement appears to have set in. The Southern cotton markets are becoming active, through the aid of British orders. At the Western cities collections are more satisfactory, and borrowers are less numerous, while some National banks have begun to discount quite liberally for their customers. At Cincinnati the banks are receiving large amounts from maturing paper, though they have not as yet felt able to materially extend their lines of discount. A considerable increase of depositing and checking indicates greater animation in business. In Pittsburgh the collections from Western sections are yielding a steady influx of money, which is strengthening the banks against the fears excited a few days ago. At Cleveland the feeling is decidedly better, and loans are easier to obtain. At Chicago, though little or no money is to be had on long loans, and the market is tight, there is more to be had than ten days ago. In Boston more than a million pounds of wool were sold last week, mainly by manufacturers, which indicates that the factories are not likely to be stopped long. In nearly all branches of trade in the latter city a hopeful feeling appears, and a reaction in prices appears to have begun. The purchases for Thanksgiving and Christmas accounts, though probably not so large as usual, seem likely to mitigate the dullness of retail trade; and if the railroad dividends and interests are promptly paid at the beginning of the new year, we may then begin an upward movement on a sounder basis than we have known for years.

A PARIS INSTITUTION.

The Band of the Velvet Cap.

Paris has been enlivened recently by a real reminiscence of such romances as Balzac's "Band of Thirteen," and Feval's "Gentleman in Black," not to mention such co-operative associations as the Jesuits' Society, Boucher by Eugene Sue in the "Wandering Jew," and the secret company in Dumas's last piece, "La Femme de Claude." The Velvet Cap Gang (*Bande des Ca quettes des Velours*) appears to have consisted of seven members—a lady and a girl named Matney—of whom the leader, Gelinier (or Geligner, as the *Figaro* has it), seems to have been a monster of romantic depravity, and given to the pretense of servile crimes he had never committed, though he committed enough to send him to the house of correction for twenty years. Two others, Mouret and Gouzar, were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; one (Renault), passes ten years in prison; three, including the girl were acquitted for want of evidence.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of August 2, two days after the sentence, gives a resume of the facts, from which it appears that when the leader of the band, a boy of fifteen, was arrested, he confessed only to having committed seventeen murders, and his associates, keeping up this good opinion of him, examining magistrates and police an amount of worry, and Paris in general an amount of horror, which rivalled that produced by the exploits of Troppmann. Every time a corpse was fished out of the Seine with marks of violence upon it, Gelinier and his friends were taken to the morgue to see it; and they would declare with one accord, and a dramatic display of remorse which deceived the very elect of actors, that it was one of their victims. When questioned apart each, of course, gave a different account of the story; but it was not until they had hoaxed the judge six times with confessions of murder that he refused to believe a word more of them; and, seeing which they avowed, as if in shame at being such paltry criminals, that they had done nothing more than lie.

Even then, however, their own idea was to magnify their deeds: and the practice of putting *moutons* (that is, spy prisoners in the cells of prisoners awaiting trial, gave them endless opportunities for exhibiting their false accounts. One of these, who had been imprisoned before for theft, gave a circumstantial account of having called to thank the barrister who had defended him, and of having robbed that learned gentleman of a pocketbook containing 25,000 francs. Another made minute statements concerning three jewel robberies in the Palais Royal, and Gelinier himself sent the police to digging holes in all the gardens around Paris in search of large sums of money which he professed to have buried. The expense, trouble and absurdity connected with the examination of prisoners in private were never so ludicrously illustrated as in this case. A gang of vicious boys fairly made sport of the authorities, driving the judge into fits of exasperation which must have stamped the last six months pretty indelibly on his memory. Gelinier alone was examined one hundred and seventy-five times, and the upshot of this huge mystification was that seven adults and one girl were indicted for fifteen different thefts and burglaries, all of the most vulgar and insignificant kind.

"Gelinier," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is the son of a concierge, and picked up a great number of accomplishments by acting as assistant to a surgeon of an ambulance during the siege. Mouret, lieutenant of the gang, had a fine fooling of about a dozen large workships, and began early as a pickpocket. Result, who is eighteen, received a good education and has turned billiard-marker. Gouzar, aged twenty-four, was a clerk at the Ministry of Finance; he had a very good education, took his degree in B. A. and licentiate, and having resigned his clerkship, became a professor in a State [sic; and] afterward private tutor in several respectable houses, from all of which, however, he was expelled for his immorality. Vidal, another of the members of the Gouzar-Mouret-Gelinier Defense, and like Touzard, is well educated, and held a post under the government. The other two lads, though born of poor parents, have been well taught and are extremely intelligent, and the girl Mathey is pretty, and has the manners and language of a lady, which differ from that of a respectable matron to a simple and innocent country damsel. The band was thus organized according to all rules and precedents, gentry and plebeians being alike represented. Each member brought information to the common stock of persons in his own particular circle, the plans of the premises, &c. And the others went to work on these indications, taking care not to compromise the informant.

The brotherhood flourished for about a twelve-month in this manner. They had a code of laws; and they used to meet in the gardens of the Palais Royal. In short, Gelinier acknowledged, they tried to follow to the letter all the rules laid down by those educators of the people, sensational novelists. "I was schooled by novels," says Gelinier, and he and Jacque, the better to carry on their depredations, had offered their services to the police as *indicateurs* (commissioned spies), and their services had been accepted. Gelinier went in and out of the Rue Jerusalem as he pleased; Jacqua had it cheap as a hawker monteban and sold fortune-teller, and the pair of them might have exercised their delicate callings for a good while longer had they not aroused the suspicion of the police by supplying information which always proved false.

The correspondent of the *Independance Belge* devotes two long letters to the deeds of this gang, while the *Figaro* (Paris), after exhausting the prose aspect of the subject, prints a philosophical poem which it pretends to have received in the handwriting of Gelinier, but the genuineness of which is as doubtful as that of some of Gelinier's murders.

It speaks well for American interest in science, that the tickets for Professor Proctor's course of lectures before the Lowell, Mass., Institute, were exhausted in thirty minutes after their distribution began.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Council at the Navy Department.

SENATORS CONTERVATIVE ON THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1873.

THE CABINET MEETING

To-day lasted four hours, and though the Spanish question was discussed, much of the time was consumed in the reading of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General. There is every indication, especially evidenced in the extreme reticence of Cabinet officers, that our relations with Spain have assumed a more serious aspect than was anticipated.

On the head of Castellar's recent dispatch, to-day, a council was held at the Navy Department, in which all the Chiefs of Bureaus participated.

The subject of naval preparation and capacity for fitting out vessels, was fully discussed. Orders have been sent to the Navy Yards to double their efforts in getting vessels ready for sea. The Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Navy Yards are working night and day.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Fish laid before the President all the correspondence relating to the Spanish difficulty, and some very valuable information from the secret agents of the government, giving a statement of the condition of the fleets and defences of Spain, at home and in Cuba. The government seems to be well advised. If the naval force of the United States is not in proper condition, it will not be the fault of Admiral Porter, for his reports have called the attention of Congress repeatedly to the necessity of doing something to keep up the efficiency of this important branch of the service.

The opinions of a number of prominent senators now in the city indicate a conservative view on the Spanish question which will come before them. All however unite in saying that they will support any measure the President may recommend, so as to enable the Executive power to act without embarrassment.

The Postmaster General's report has been made public. Among other recommendations is one in favor of the establishment of postal savings banks, the idea of which was communicated in these dispatches some days ago.

CUBA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21.—Dispatches from Madrid have been received by the Secretary of State. A mob had collected in front of the American legation and been promptly dispersed by the Government. The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is believed that the mob can be controlled by the Spanish officials. General Sickles is in hourly communication with the State Department. His dispatches indicate strong hostility against the United States. The Cabinet are in session, discussing the figure of serious demeanor, and discussion of the probabilities of war is more general than heretofore.

SENATOR CAMERON,

Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had an extended interview with President Grant this morning, and in a subsequent conversation declared that if Spain was unable to make proper reparation, Congres would authorize a declaration of war.

OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The following are said to be the results of a peremptory demand presented by our Government to the Spanish Cabinet:

First. The formal delivery of the Virginius to the officers of our Government, in a port of the United States.

Second. The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third. A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth. The trial and punishment of General Berril and all other responsible officers.

Fifth. The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the source of all pending difficulties and complaints.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO

Session of Grand Jury—Alleged Forger Arrested—Lecture by Rev. Alex. Clark.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 21, 1873.

The Grand Jury of Muskingum county is in session, with a large amount of business before them.

John L. Hart was arrested for forgery, and in default of bail, was committed to jail, to-day.

Rev. Alexander Clark, of Pittsburgh, lectured before a large audience last night. Subject: "The Race of Mimics."

FREE TRADE IN LABOR.

An Impressive Demand of the Times—Something for Workingmen to Think of and Reflect upon.

In a well considered article on the necessity of the removal of all restrictions upon the right of every man to bring his industry and skill to the best market he can get for them, the New York *Bulletin* observes that Trades' Unions are responsible for many of these restrictions. There are thousands of worthy mechanics and workingmen who, to-day, would be very glad to keep employment through this coming hard winter at such reduced wages as employers are constrained to offer them, but for the fear of the terrorism inspired by Trades' Unionism. In this respect the leading idea which runs through Charles Reade's novel, "Put Yourself in His Place"—that is, the idea of terror over the individual man who seeks to emancipate himself from the thraldom of the union—is no myth, but a positive cold-blooded reality. Considering the trying character of the crisis that is now upon us, perhaps it is not presuming too much upon the intelligence of the Trades' Union leaders to appeal to them to relax their iron rule a little, so as to permit the great army of the unemployed to place themselves in a position something better than that of beggars and paupers. Let them say to the laborer, "Take work wherever you can get it, and accept whatever wages employers can afford to give." If something of this sort is not done—if strikes, and talk about strikes, is to be the order of the day—if the wicked and nonsensical notions of the Internationalists, as to the duty of government to provide work, regulate wages, etc., are to have their way, there is not a man of them but will have occasion, long before the winter is over, to lament the day he ever had anything to do with these Trades' Unions.

SHORT CROPS ABROAD.

Good Prospects for Our Grain Growers.

The most gloomy and discouraging reports regarding the failure of the harvest in Russia are constantly coming. The misfortune will be seriously felt in that country, as the failure extends to the southern portions of the empire, which are the most fertile. So great is the injury that famine is unavoidable in many districts unless relief is furnished immediately, while the extent of the calamity can as yet be only imagined. Some idea of the destitution already existing may be formed when it is stated that in the district of Samana alone more than nine-tenths of the population are entirely destitute, and it is estimated that it will require 2,000,000 of rubles to meet the exigencies. In Odessa an association has been organized and the intention is to raise several millions of rubles to provide food for the starving.

The demand for our breadstuffs will be greatly accelerated when the reports of the failure in Russia shall have been officially established. It will be another source from whence our supply of gold can be recruited, and aided by the enormous shipments that must come to us from England for the same purpose, the current of exports will be greatly increased over any preceding year since the war. Our farmers and the heavy wheat raisers of the Northwest may console themselves that their prospects are not as bad in the midst of the stringency which has prostrated every other industry as they were led to believe.

The Rev. John Stockton, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cross Creek, Washington county, Pa., has been with his congregation nearly fifty years. Mr. Stockton has been a faithful pastor, and many of those who now hear him preach are grand-children of those who were members when he commenced his ministry in that place. He is still efficient in his work, and will no doubt close up his earthly career with the congregation over which he was first settled.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Egan has paid over to Hogan $1,000, and yesterday the suits against him were withdrawn.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky have forwarded to Bishop Smith, at Hoboken, N. J., a certificate of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from the diocese, and from the Protestant Episcopal Church. The next step is the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins from Episcopal functions.

The Steamer St. Laurent, from Brest, and the Bremen, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

A patent was granted yesterday to Ex-President Johnson, for a combination plane.

The Steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

A MURDERER LOOSE.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER COOLLY WALKS OUT OF THE TOMBS.

The Old Disguise of a Woman in Deep Mourning---Extraordinary Features of the Escape.

[From the New York papers of Friday.]

William J. Sharkey, sentenced to death for the murder of Robert Dunn, and confined in the Tombs on a stay, awaiting motion for a new trial, yesterday disappeared. He has been receiving visits lately from Minnie Jourdan, to whom it is supposed he was betrothed. For the last fifteen days also a woman dressed in black has been paying him continual visits. Mrs. "Wee" Allen, whose husband is at present in State prison, has been very devoted to Sharkey, and had also a visiting acquaintance with other inmates of the Tombs. At no time have the suspicions of the keepers been aroused as to just what all these visits might mean, and even now they are in the dark as to the preliminary arrangements of the escape. Since Sharkey's sentence he has been lodged in cell 40 of the second tier, and for four months past has been locked in, never being allowed to walk about the tier. His cell door is, according to the prison rules, continually watched, and as the cell is near the keeper's post at the corner, is almost under the nose of that official night and day. Every visitor to a prisoner at the Tombs has a card of admission from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which is exchanged at the outer gate for a pass. That secures release at the inner gate, when the visit is over. Keeper Dwyer carried Sharkey his breakfast yesterday morning, noticed nothing unusual in the cell, and left the door locked as usual. Just before noon Miss Jourdan visited Sharkey conversing with him, according to rule, through the grated door. Keeper Lawrence Phillips, of the second tier, was on duty at the time and through all that happened just after. Mrs. Wee Allen, dressed in light clothes and broche shawl, came in and also visited Sharkey's cell, standing with Miss Jourdan at the door and remaining some time in conversation. Both retired, Miss Jourdan leaving the prison, and Mrs. Allen going up to the third tier to see one Thaman, there confined. Phillips then lost sight of her. She next appeared at the gate seeking egress. Her card was of course demanded, and after some delay she failed to produce it, pretending to have lost it. This at once aroused suspicion, and the alarm was sent back to the inner prison. The keepers examined each cell, and found No. 40 empty, though the door was closed. It was not locked, however, and there arose an excitement that had by no means quieted when the gates were closed at night. Strict search of the entire prison revealed no Sharkey, and an examination of the tickets of exit taken at the gate showed that Mrs. Wee Allen's was among them. That let upon the matter all the light got during the day. When Sharkey made his toilet, or when and how he left his cell, does not appear. Possibly he was dressing when the two women blocked the door of his cell, apparently in conversation with him. What is known is that in the disguise of a woman's deep mourning, veil and all, he did get out, surrendering Mrs. Allen's ticket to Keeper Falkner at the outer gate. That Mrs. Allen wore a light suit adds to the mystification. Warden Johnson's investigation into the circumstances is not completed. One of the keepers, it seems, said to another as Sharkey in disguise passed him, "That looks like a man in woman's clothes." He was ordered to take a look at him and see if it was so. Thereupon he followed Sharkey either out of the prison into the enclosure or out of the gate upon the steps, but as he "didn't see how he could tell whether it was a woman or not," concluded that it was all right, and settled down to his investigations. One of the keepers, it is reported, said to the veiled fugitive, "Please raise your veil, madam," according to rule. Sharkey raised his veil, and the examiner was thought to be a woman's face. It was only Sharkey's, clean-shaven, but it passed. This was soon after eleven o'clock. Johnson, Cole and Finlay were behind the desk opposite the gate at that hour busily engaged, and heard nothing of the matter until half an hour after when Mrs. Allen's case was reported, and the empty cell was discovered. The report is that after leaving the prison Sharkey walked to Centre street, where he took an upward bound Bleecker street car. The origin of this report is probably the assumption that he would hurry at once to a hiding in the Eighth Ward. The Tombs has not been for years in such a ferment as yesterday's. What the authorities would be glad to know is, first, where did Sharkey get his disguise; second, when did he get it? Third, who opened the door of his cell? An inquiry will be instituted about the make-up of Mrs. Allen and Miss Jourdan yesterday, it is inferred that the dress had been carried in piece meal and assembled, not just where secreted does not appear. Mrs. Allen is of course detained, but there was yesterday no apparent clue to the third problem.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIVERSIONS.

A Hallowe'en Torchlight Procession at Balmoral Castle.

[From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 3.]

The old Scottish festival of Hallowe'en, the observance of which has gradually been falling into neglect in Scotland, especially in the lowland part of the country, has of late years been revived in Deeside with all its characteristics, and this year unusual preparations were made at Balmoral Castle to celebrate the occasion. Shortly before six o'clock on Friday evening the cottagers, gillies, and laborers from the eastern part of the Balmoral estate mustered some distance to the east end of the castle, and four abreast, each man carrying a torch. In this form they proceeded up the western avenue, and at a point nearly opposite an old limestone quarry they were met by her Majesty, who, seated in her carriage, was escorted by the tenantry on the western part of her domains, also carrying torchlights. The two bodies then joined, and all marched in the direction of the castle, headed by the Queen's pipers playing appropriate airs. On arriving at the main entrance to the castle, her Majesty alighted from her carriage, and, preceded by the pipers and followed by the large body of torch-bearing tenantry, walked by the west side of the castle. Then the procession advanced by broad staircase on to the lawn at the northwest corner of the castle.

The spectacle was very fine; the blazing torches threw a ruddy glare on the white walls of the castle, and the wild hurrahs of the men, blended with the "skirl" of the pipes, formed a scene of stirring and romantic grandeur, the only drawback to the sublimity of the effect being that the bright rays of the moon somewhat eclipsed the brilliancy of the lights borne by the torch bearers.

Having completed the circuit of the castle, the procession again halted in front of the principal doorway, where dancing was vigorously begun to the strains of the bagpipes by the light of a bonfire. Reels and strathspeys followed each other in quick succession, her Majesty remaining a lively and interested spectator until a late hour in the night. A great bonfire blazed all night on the Lochnagar Distillery Farm, and lighted up the country for miles around. Smaller bonfires shown for briefer periods from the heights of Craig-na-ban and Craigorchie, and up to midnight the lights of large torches were seen glancing here and there on the road opposite Balmoral Castle, on the north side of the Dee.

Black Crook Statistics.

The statistics of the New York "Black Crook" season are curious and entertaining. Originally presented September 12, 1866, it had a run of 474 performances, the receipts amounting to $1,943,037. The second production occurred December 12, 1870, when it continued for 154 representations, the receipts aggregating $821,646 50. December 18, 1871, it again started on a run of 100 nights, the managers pocketing $212,624 25. This makes a grand total of $1,577,307 75, and the receipts during the present revival averaged fully as high as any of its predecessors up to the time of the commercial smash. Nearly 400 persons are employed, including all, and it costs nearly one thousand dollars every night the curtain is rung up.

In apostolic times, churches looked after their poor, and we think it important that the various churches in and about the city, should raise a fund in each congregation from which the wants of the needy may be relieved. Soon we will meet to return our thanks to the Giver of all our blessing, for His kindness toward us; and would it not be well for the people to give a "thank offering," and set it apart for the benefit of those who are in need. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction," and administer to their wants. "The poor ye always have with you." "Deal gently, love mercy." is the command of the Bible. A "cup of cold water" shall be rewarded.

OHIO NEWS.

The Adjutant General has just sent his report to the Governor. The entire militia force of the State is three battalions of infantry, comprising twelve companies; eighteen unattached companies, and two batteries of artillery, one of four guns and one of two.

A firm at Painesville shipped this week to a Boston firm a cheese five feet and four inches in thickness and weighing 4,050 pounds. The cheese is mounted on a platform with wheels for convenience in transportation.

Two members of the Columbus Board of Education—both doctors, recently got into a mill; in the course of which one received a bloody nose, and the other a black eye. The fight is described as being a beautiful exibition of pluck and—blackguardism.

In Stubenville, efforts are being made to organize a home company to erect a bolt factory. The project is in the hands of capitalists and there is no doubt but the enterprise will be a success.

Eight cases of small pox have been reported in Cleveland since the outbreak of the disease.

A new college building, attached to the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, was dedicated Thursday evening.

On the 6th instant a Mrs. Vankirk, of Steubenville, mysteriously disappeared, and fears were entertained by her friends that she had made way with herself. These are now dispelled by finding the lady well, and enjoying a visit among relatives at Newburgh, up the river.

There must be some exceedingly hard-up people in Cleveland. A citizen had his stone doorstep stolen from the front of his residence the other night.

It is rumored that Mr. C. A. Vaughan, late of the Geneva *Times*, has purchased the Youngstown *Register*.

Dayton has a timid quail which lives in perfect safety and harmony with three white Alaskan squirrels in a big boot used for a shoemaker's sign.

There are now one hundred and sixty-two Granges organized in Ohio, with an aggregate membership of ten thousand.

A number of the prominent merchants of Northern Ohio have advertised that hereafter they will strictly adhere to the "cash system." Times are very close throughout the country, and in consequence an exceedingly short allowance of the "surplus needful" is kept moving.

The Settlement of North Carolina.

Congressmen A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, delivered his lecture at Wake Forest College, on the 15th inst. in which he attempts to show that the State was settled by whites 500 years before the discovery of America by Columbus. The Wilmington *Journal* gives a brief report as follows: Mr. Waddell insisted that 500 years before Columbus was born the Irish discovered and settled North Carolina, and called it Great Ireland. In support of this somewhat startling proposition, the lecturer showed that the Esquimaux informed Lief, the son of Eric the Red, in the year A. D. 1,000, white men lived south of Chesapeake Bay. That the chronicles of Ireland prove that at this early period Christian men inhabited Hvitramannaland—the White Man's Land—now North Carolina; that when Amadas and Barlowe visited Roanoke, in the year 1584, they found among the aborigines children with blue eyes and auburn hair—proving their Caucasian descent—and that the natives of this region spoke the Gaelic language, and claimed that some of their ancestors were white men and talked in a book. The future historian of the State was urged, before entering upon his pious task, to examine with care the records of Northern Europe, the cotemporaneous narratives of voyages, and the archæology of the Icelanders, and he would most assuredly find by the aid of these Northern Lights, that the history of the old State begins long before the period usually assigned to it. An eloquent appeal was made to the State pride of his hearers. Hyperbole has shown that Carolina's mountains were loftier than any others east of the Mississippi river; geology had proved that the first gold ever deposited was to be found in her sediments; the testimony of the rocks had established the fact that created life made its first dwelling place of Europeans on this continent. In conclusion, the speaker said he felt a double interest in his subject for, besides being an enthusiast in his devotion to his native State, he cherished an ardent affection for the Emerald Isle, whence his forefathers came, and which, in vindicating North Carolina, he once called her the Ireland of the Union, little did he then think that he was only giving the old State her true name, the name she bore nearly 1,000 years before.

The Drive 's Story.

"Ah, sir, this is going to be a hard winter," said a great burly car driver to us the other evening; "and I saw yesterday what such as you don't see very often and hardly believe when it's told to ye. One of the men that drove on this line nigh three years sent his little gal to ask me to come see him, and I laid off last evening and went.

"Now I heard how he was sick with consumption, but I didn't know how sick until I got there.

"As sure as I live, sir! there was that fellow what one year ago was as strong and hearty a young man as you ever saw, with his legs no bigger than my wrist—and him a lyin on the floor and heavin' and chokin' all the day and night.

"He told me he hadn't sent for me till he had to, and on looking round, sir, I saw there wasn't any furniture left, and altho' a year ago he had his little room fitted up comfortable like, he had sold even the straw in his tick, and was a lyin' on the floor. 'I wouldn't care to live, Jim,' said he (speakin' very hoarse and troublesome like), 'but for my poor wife and children,' for altho' I didn't tell him I knew like to see 'em round, and I shan't trouble 'em much longer.' And here he looked at his wife, and smiled when she cum up, and, takin' hold of his hand, told him not to talk like that, but to pluck up hope for her sake and the little ones.

"Bye and bye, after looking at her and then round the room at the children, his lip commenced to tremble and the tears to fill his eyes, in spite of his tryin' to smile, and altho' I think I'm as hard-hearted as any man, I couldn't stand it and just bust out cryin'.

"Well, it seems he hadn't had anything to eat that day, so I gave him two dollars (all I had), and sent for some bread, and a bundle of straw, and, best of all for him, I do believe, I got him to have a stick of candy for the wife and left 'em almost happy. My old woman has been over to-day to take 'em an old bedstead we ain't usin', and I've collected eight dollars for 'em from the boys and we're thinking of getting up a ball, hoping to make enough to send him to a hospital and give his wife a start. So they're not so bad off now as they might be. But there's many a case like this, and there's goin' to be more afore the winter's through.

"Hold on till I slow up a bit, sir. There! Good night, sir; good night." And we walked away pondering on the terrible words of that kind-hearted man: "There's lots just like 'em."—*New York Post.*

Jackson, Calhoun and Crawford.

[From the Boston Commercial

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873.

THE past record of the United States with respect to International transactions is just and creditable. Let us see to it that it is not stained by any unfairness now.

PERHAPS the bellicose emotions of some of our "on-to-Cuba-at-any-hazard" enthusiasts might be settled if they would give their brains a good shaking up. Let them try it.

SENATOR SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is reported as expressing the opinion that all schemes of inflation coming up from the House will be stopped in the Senate. It is to be hoped so.

THE conviction of that collossal criminal, TWEED, is, in view of the malignity of his offenses, of almost national importance. A great moral victory has been achieved; and it is likely that there will hereafter not only be fewer thieves in the municipal government of New York, but fewer political robbers everywhere; since, with TWEED's fate before them, they will be less inclined to believe in the power of their ill-gotten wealth to secure them immunity from punishment.

THE statistics of the import trade of Philadelphia for last month have just been published; and, considering the depressed condition of monetary and business affairs, they present quite a favorable showing, the amount being $2,052,981, against $2,212,626 for the corresponding period of last year. The imports in American bottoms show a large increase, and in foreign vessels a large decrease. The value of the former has advanced from $120,000 in October of 1872, to $753,000 in October of the present year.

THE iron shipbuilding trade, which gives employment to a large number of workmen, seems to have felt the effects of the panic hardly at all. Orders have not ceased, nor have any hands been discharged. The yards and shops along the Delaware river are reported to be full of business. There is now enough work contracted for to keep all the men employed until Spring, while if more orders come in, as is not unlikely, the force will be increased. Some slight reduction of wages has taken place, but the builders are now down to hard-pan, and they say that whatever modifications hereafter occur in the industrial situation, will be pretty sure to be of a character to make more work. Everywhere, indeed, the indications are that the check put upon manufacturing and industrial enterprises will be of brief duration.

IT is now evident that some very important principles of law will come up as a result of the Virginius affair, and if not raised by Spain will surely be in the discussions in Congress. There will be a number of strong champions of the policy of pence. The New York *Times* says: "One question will arise under our own laws, possibly, as to whether the Virginius was not committing the highest possible crime against the government of Spain, openly and avowedly aiding rebels against its sovereignty, and disturbers of its peace. By the absence of a recognized state of war the crime was not lessened but intensified. Why were we so indignant at England for recognizing the belligerency of the Southern States but because the recognition of their belligerency enabled Englishmen to fender them aid and comfort, which, if rendered to mere insurgents would have exposed the aiders and abettors to infamy and terrible punishment if caught in the act. In fact, the crime would have made them liable to just such a fate (if we had chosen to inflict it) as has overtaken the men of the Virginius. Furnishing the rebels with guns and other articles contraband of war, they would not have been mere blockade runners but actual participants in treason overt against a regular government, and would have been exposed to whatever penalties its laws or the passions of the people might subject them to, without right of remonstrance or complaint on the part of their own government. And this is precisely what Dr. Woolsey correctly lays down as international law applicable to the case of the Virginius.

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

In the famous affair of the Trent, nothing aroused more indignation or left more bitter memories in the American mind than the malicious fact that a considerable portion of the English people consciously took advantage of our temporary weakness to magnify their own wrong. Even when, by the action of our government, we had admitted the wrong, we still felt that we had been ungenerously and unjustly dealt with. Not content merely to denounce the insult offered to their flag and to demand reparation, they railed and blustered and clamored for war in a strain manifestly inspired by the belief that, with the rebellion on our hands, we should be easily punished and perhaps destroyed. In the present trouble with Spain, had we not better avoid even seeming to follow the ungenerous example? We do not for a moment believe that many Americans are animated by similar feelings. On the contrary, one can easily believe that the war clamor would be quite as loud and strong, if Spain had no internal enemies to contend with. To foreigners, however, of whatever nationality, such a presumption will not appear probable in view of the language of the American press and even of some public functionaries anticipating an easy triumph over an enemy already fettered and weighed down by rebellion.

This, it may be said, is a small consideration. Having suffered a grievous outrage, a nation cannot be expected chivalrously to remember what the wrongdoer chose to forget, the weakness which rendered the affront a folly as well as a crime. In general this reply would be satisfactory, but in the present relations of Spain and the United States there are peculiar elements. It is absolutely certain that the new Spanish Republic owes its existence to the American Republic, and, indeed, may be fairly called its child. The Spanish Liberals have derived their inspiration and courage from American principles and example, and whatever hopes they entertain of establishing free institutions in their country rests upon American success." FIGUERAS, CASTELAR and others now prominent in the Spanish Republic, have been our admirers and eulogists from their youth, and are therefore bitterly hated by Bourbonists and Carlists of every shade. As we have always professed to sympathize with the champions of free institutions everywhere, our sympathy is especially due to such men when at length they have attained to power and to a position in which, however imperfectly, they may seek to realize their long cherished dreams. Let it be remembered that the celebrated men just named are only specimens of a great Liberal party in Spain, a party which, favored by fortune, may permanently govern and remain in power. If it be, the right thing for the great American Republic, *even by pushing its right to the uttermost*, to crush this child of its own; to cover our life-long eulogists with ignominy and to blight the prospects of Liberalism in Europe?

Such a proceeding on our part would of course delight the friends of privilege and royalty, but it would be a message of despair to our only real friends in Europe. And that the latter came to revile our treatment of Spain in the past and took note of our patience under affronts at the hands of the representatives of royal government more unpardonable than the recent outrage, we mistake if their sorrow would not be largely mingled with contempt. They certainly would find an explanation of the difference in our sensibility at the different periods in the popular feeling at present as compared with our susceptibilities with the assurance of easy triumph, while formerly the indulgence would have been costly and might have been hazardous.

Let us not be understood as favoring either indifference on the side of the people or a feeble policy of the government in the present difficulty. What we merely contend for is that, in so far for popular sentiment on the subject, and that the Cabinet, in possession of full information touching all the facts of the case, is fully qualified to determine what action is demanded by the national honor and the actual relations of the two Republics.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. E. Dayton, widow of our late minister to France, has undertaken the duties of president of the Congressional Executive Sate Committee of New Jersey.

Andrew Johnson is the first ex-President who has ever returned to the National Capital, after the expiration of his official term of service, in a purely social manner. Ex-President John Quincy Adams returned as a member of the House of Representatives, and ex-President John Tyler as a member of the Peace Congress, but here the list is exhausted.

Gen. Leggett says, concerning his son's sad death at Cornell: "Upon a very careful and full investigation of the incidents connected with my son's death, I am thoroughly convinced that no blame can be attached to any person or persons, and that it was purely accidental."

Wisconsin has got a Lilliput who beats Tom Thumb. He is of a devout turn of mind, his age is eighteen years, his height twenty-seven inches, his weight a little over a pound to the inch, and his name it is Lewis.

A movement is on foot in London to erect a monument to Oliver Goldsmith, the centenary of whose death occurs next year. No presentation is to only be moved by a simple slab bearing his profile in Westminster Abbey.

The aristocratic circles of New Bedford are greatly excited over the repopted elopement of the daughter of a wealthy citizen with her father's hostler. The pair were married Friday evening, and immediately left the city. The groom is an American by birth.

The only 'social event which promises to enliven the winter at Washington, is the mariage announced between a daughter of Senator Thurman and Delegate Richard McCormick, of Arizona.

The sudden death of Mr. E. J. Forstell on Sunday last, at his plantation in St. James parish, Louisiana, is announced. Mr. Forstell was well known among the commercial men of the country, being the recognized head for the last half century of the commerce of New Orleans, and his fully earned title to private character. He was in his 80th year.

Edmund Clarence Stedman dedicates his book of poems to his mother, "in gratitude for whatever portion he inherits of her own sweet gift of song." His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Dodge, was a descendent of the colonial poet, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland.

A Nevada paper publishes the most touching obituary notice tendering its condolence to the friends of Bill Thompson, who "was hashed up by a catamount the other day on Nixon's hill while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman. We must learn to bear with resignation," adds the editor, "this sad disappointment."

Filibusters.

As the term filibuster has recently been engrafted upon the English language, it may be of interest just at this time to know the origin of the word. The river Vly, in Holland, is said to have furnished the name *flyboat*, in English—in Spanish, *flibote*, or by softening the first syllable, *flibote*—to a sort of small lading-sailing vessel of about 100 tons burthen, which in the seventeenth century held in sailing qualities about the same place now occupied by the Baltimore clippers. The buccaneers of the West Indies, who began their depredations on Spanish commerce in mere row-boats, as they acquired the means of a more formidable outfit selected these crafts as best suited to their purpose. Hence they became known in French as *flibustiers*, and in Spanish as *filibusters*, an appellation gradually extended to those languages to any kind of pirates. By a still more extended meaning in the United States this term has come to be applied to designate any military enterprise set on foot and prosecuted against the government of any State or country where no war exists, by mere adventurers seeking to overthrow such government and destroy the domestic institutions of its people for the enrichment of the adventurers themselves.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Since when has John Bull become a safe counselor for Jonathan? We declared independence of Great Britain nearly a century ago.

Most of our Democratic exchanges are practicing the Spanish talk. They fight prodigiously with ink.

Tweed suits will be popular hereafter with all but one person. They wont suit Tweed, the Boss. New York has redeemed herself and has got her hands washed for one day at least.

An exchange states that there are no female "lecturers" in Iceland. Are there no husbands there?

A vast deposit of guano, extending for miles in a plain which terminates at the foot of a range of hills, has been discovered about forty miles from Antofagosta, in Chilian territory. It is covered by a crystaline crust, which has to be broken through. Great results in the way of revenue to Chili are expected from the discovery of this stratum.

One pretty good evidence that the panic was the creature of a disordered imagination may be found in the fact that since attention has been called off by the Virginius trouble, business has brightened up wonderfully.

The stalwart fishermen of the Scottish coast have had rare luck this year, the take of herring amounting to no less than 760,000,000, representing quite a million and a half of money in pounds sterling.

Nearly $20,000,000 of the $44,000,000 of reserved or retired legal tenders are now outstanding, and the indications are that $8,000,000 will be used in the course of the month. Of this sum $4,500,000 will be needed for the payments of pensions due at the beginning of December.

The territory of New York now amounts to forty-one square miles, a gain of nineteen miles over its former limits.

By consolidation, the city of New York acquires 12,110 additional acres to its area. The area of the enlarged city will be about 41 square miles, and its population 1,021,000.

In order to tide over the present difficultie, in the South, it is proposed in Nashville that in all cases wherein planters prefer to await an advance in the prices of the great staple, to receive their cotton, store and insure it, issuing at the date of its reception warehouse certificates for an amount equal to eight cents a pound upon all the cotton stored.

According to the latest report of the Secretary of the National Grange at Washington, there are now 8,302 granges in the United States, with a reported membership of 619,559.

It is safe now to conclude that the recent seething and bubbling of the financial cauldron is only the water boiling out of things; and that no richness and no riches, nothing really worth preserving, will be found to have been lost when all is simmered down.

A recent traveler says that in Egypt and Palestine he has been impressed with the absence of cheerful and exhilarating music, especially the singing of children. You never hear them singing. A heavy burden of voiceless sadness rests upon the land.

The Protestant church has never had so fair a prospect before as it is now in the Ottoman Empire. "The results of forty years of labor, of great and good men, living and dead, are now beginning to show themselves," writes a foreign correspondent of the *Observer*.

American tanned leather has gained a foothold in nearly every country in Europe, and the demand, which has grown to large proportions, bids fair, according the last accounts, to keep on increasing.

The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribners' Monthly* are not supplied in London on the first of the month, with the ordinary English magazines.

A New Hampshire man has in his cellar two pork barrels, in good repair, which his grandfather brought from Mass., in 1730, 143 years ago. The staves of these barrels are, and if kept, properly hooped will, last another century. They have been in constant use till within a few years, and it is estimated that 43,000 pounds of pork and other meats have been packed in them.

The first lot of English cannel coal ever shipped to this country by steamer is now being discharged at Boston in splendid condition. It was ordered by cable only eighteen days ago.

In view of the blood-thirsty Cuban speeches of some of our prominent clergymen, we might almost be pardoned for thinking that one of the best evidences of the truth of the Christian religion is the fact that it exists in spite of its ministers.

Nothing like patriotism. One of our On-to-Cuba enthusiasts declares that sooner than allow those Spaniards to insult us without revenging it, he'll smoke Connecticut tobacco and never read about bull-fights again as long as he lives.

Bishop Whipple's work among the Chippewa Indians is warmly commended by people of all denominations. A Roman Catholic says: "He is looked upon by all our Chippewas as a father in whom they have full confidence, and no one else in this country has as much influence over them."

Labor gradually lifts itself from the slough into which it was thrown by the panic, and the voice of the children of toil is more and more cheery.

About $3,400 of the Chicago relief fund raised in Europe at the time of the fire, two years ago, remains in the hands of the committee, and will be distributed, pro rata, among the subscribers.

One of the most curious of the reports of the state of trade in New York which fill the papers, is that the safe makers are doing a prosperous business. The only explanation offered is the probably increasing disposition among business men to be their own bankers.

They are having in California some reminders on a small scale of the days when vigilance committees undertook the management of criminal cases.

Tacoma, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on Puget Sound, is said to be the coming metropolis of the Pacific coast, and the formidable rival of Duluth. Six weeks ago Tacoma consisted of three houses and a few cabins, occupied by men who worked in a saw-mill in the vicinity, and had a population of one hundred souls; now there are one thousand persons there, though how they find accomodations is a dark mystery.

If the contrivers of financial plans do not speedily cease their labors, it will be hard for our able Congressmen to contrive any that will have the charm of novelty.

After working hard for two or three years, the operators on Jarvis Island, Lake Superiory have succeded in striking the vein of the silver which they were satisfied existed there, and find that it is fully equal in value to that of Silver Island, and it is expected that its yield will be also equal.

Serious disturbances are feared among the Indian tribes of the Northwest, and some uneasiness is felt in consequence in the settlements, the more so because of a suspicion that the half breeds are connected with and fomenting the disturbances.

The war between Church and State waxes warm in the unsavory city of Cologne. The Criminal Court is proceeding vigorously against Archbishop Melchus, on fifteen trials for instituting priests without the consent of the Government.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions, and the vital spark appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia may be depended upon, stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by Order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in Pursuance of the Fourth Section of An Act of the General Assembly, Entitled "An Act to Provide for Calling a Convention to Amend the Constitution," Approved the 11th Day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of those ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC 3 All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinion is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 7. The people shall have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 8. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 9. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 10. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behavior.

SEC. 12. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 13. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this Article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Each house shall be a judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members, and shall have all other necessary powers for the purpose of organizing itself and conducting business.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor or by five members of the Senate. In session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the General Assembly shall not convene at the call of the Governor or of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as Governor, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members to act as Speaker pro tempore in all cases of absence or disability of the Speaker, and shall elect such other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 5. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, to punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislative organization of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and shall be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment as in the case of other persons who may be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The property of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be confined in prison after delivering up, in such manner as the law shall direct for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irresistible grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, after the death of the party, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of persons who may destroy their lives by duels shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

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SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this Article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days on each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, extended or conferred shall be published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law—

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the name of any person;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or vacating roads, lanes, alleys, streets or public grounds not owned by the State;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, lanes, alleys, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rule of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, of constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the sales of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charter thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or to take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary for its immediate use and operation;

Exempting the property of any railroad or other corporation from taxation or assessment;

Regulating the rate of toll or freight of any railroad or other corporation, association or individual;

Giving effect to the invalid acts of any person or corporation;

Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this Commonwealth, or to any municipal corporation therein;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive right to the use of any public highway, bridge or franchise;

Exempting any person, corporation or association from the performance of any public duty or any liability imposed by law for the benefit of others;

Changing the law of evidence in favor of any person, corporation or association, or of any class of persons or corporations;

Declaring any act to be a misdemeanor or felony which is not declared to be such by the general law of the State;

Providing for the punishment of any person for the commission of any crime or misdemeanor, or for the remission of fines, penalties or forfeitures, or for granting any pardon or commutation of sentence, except for the recommendation in writing of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

SEC. 13. He shall commission all officers, issue writs of election, and grant all warrants for moneys directed by law to be paid out of the treasury upon warrants issued by the proper officers.

SEC. 14. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government.

SEC. 15. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutation of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall amount to one hundred and fifty thousand, the Governor shall appoint a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one judge and two associates, who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now conferred upon, or that may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register in the case of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except such as may be incurred in pending proceedings; said court shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county wherein a separate Orphans' Court shall exercise jurisdiction of a Register Court, and separate Register's Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All indictments shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancies.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. No judge, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of any issue of fact to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writs of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and that they shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all public officers, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity: that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than my compensation provided by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, before the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring therein.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ballot, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5 Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. The returns of every election for officers of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or this State, shall be entitled to vote at such election stations as are ordered by the officer commanding in the district in which they may be stationed, unless they have removed therefrom in the manner prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or the manner of ascertaining the result of their votes at such elections shall be uniform throughout the State, and no law shall be passed to deprive of the privilege of voting by reason of the failure to perform any duty.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any bribe, money, reward or other valuable consideration, for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise any such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for any of the causes specified herein shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of any kind in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted or wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall provide for the investigation of elections, no person shall be admitted to the floor of either house, except on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form districts of convenient and compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hund

ferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 29. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number one; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number two.

SEC. 30. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 31. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 32. In Philadelphia, magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the elections in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 36. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 37. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 38. The terms of office of county commissioners and controller elected prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 39. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 40. All State and judicial officers hereafter elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 41. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 42. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 43. The words "County Commissioners," wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
HARRISBURG, November 13, 1873. }

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relative to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days' notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution," in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. It shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the the election officers regarding their duties, in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the elections in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be indorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The judges and inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unnamed, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of the Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, President.

D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.
A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

That all bids for the PAVING OF HILAND AVENUE, heretofore received, being rejected, the Commission is prepared to receive

Sealed Proposals

For the Paving of Hiland Avenue,

From the line of the New Water Works to Penn avenue, until

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873,

At noon. Each proposal must be accompanied with full specifications and description of the pavement.

The Commission reserves the right to receive or reject any or all bids. Bidders must submit their proposals with bonds as required by the city. All proposals to be addressed to R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
R. B. MANNAMAN,
JOHN H. STEWART,
S. B. McELROY,
Commissioners.

R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS.

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

REMEMBER

The Third of December.

Those who propose investing (and who does not?) in Tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Which comes off in Louisville on the 33d of December next, have no time to loose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000,

Will be distributed as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
1,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	50,000
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Coupons (Tenths), $5; Eleven Tickets for $500.

Tickets for sale and for information address

For tickets or information address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

DRY GOODS

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantenes,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarrets,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings,

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW CHROMO—

"Cannot be Coaxed,"

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4c, Black Poplins.

At 25c, Black Poplins, extra value.

At 25c, Black Alpacas.

At 30c, Black Alpacas.

At 25c, Colored Alpacas.

At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods.

At 10c, Dark Dress Goods.

At $3 00, Felt Suits.

At $1 60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk,

With a full Stock in every Department.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO Cash Buyers OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Boyard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S GUM RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Attorneys in fact for the heirs of Benjamin Keefer, late of Sewickley Township, Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, offer at PRIVATE SALE all that certain Tract of Land, situate in Sewickley Township, Westmoreland county, Pa., bounded by lands of Ezra Highbarger, P. S. Pool, heirs of Robert Pinkerton, deceased, and others, late the real estate of Benjamin Keefer, deceased,

CONTAINING NINETY-SIX ACRES,

More or less, having thereon erected a two-story Brick House, 30x36, Frame Bank Barn, 60x40, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Under Mill Spring House, unsurpassed in the county for other improvements. The Farm is in the highest state of cultivation, has abundance of Limestone of the best quality for burning; has about 70 acres cleared and the balance good Oak Timber; has three never-failing springs of good water and water in every field, and has two young fruit bearing Orchards.

THE WHOLE TRACT IS UNDERLAID WITH TWO VEINS OF GOOD COAL,

The upper vein four feet and the lower one eight feet in thickness, and the latter can be worked by the Youghiogheny river vein. Both veins can be mined on the farm by drifting. The farm joins the Big Sewickley Creek, and in case the proposed Railroad now being surveyed is made, this coal would be easy of access, and would be the key to a much larger tract lying back from the creek and the proposed line of Railroad.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE. For prices and terms call on or address

DANIEL KEEFER,
Madison, Westmoreland county, Pa., or
E. S. KEEFER,
Edgewood, Allegheny county, Pa.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late John Grubber, deceased, in Marshal township, Allegheny county, Pa., bounded on the east by the Hampton Plank Road and Aaron Gangler, on the south by Lewis Porter, and on the north by Bradford's heirs, containing about 180 Acres, 140 of which are cleared, and most of it in grass, balance in timber, the whole under fence. Several never failing springs of water on said farm.

This farm is located on the forks of the Sewickley, Robinson, Beaver, Brighton, Ohio Belle and Pittsburgh Roads. Distant from Pittsburgh 13 miles; from Sewickley, Economy and Beaver about 10 miles each, and from Hartmoor 11 miles. The improvements are a large 2-story frame Dwelling House, with an L to it, a frame Store House, a 2 story frame tenant House, a large bank barn, spring house, corn crib, coal house, and other farm buildings. 2 good bearing orchards on it. Would divide very well for 3 or 4 small farms, throwing good springs of water in each farm; also timber on each place. If the above property is not sold on the 23d day of February, 1874, it will be offered at public outcry on said farm, at 1 o'clock on that day. For further information apply to JOHN H. FOWLER, Esq., near said place, or to JOS. COULTER, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

JOS. COULTER,
JOHN H. FOWLER,
Executors.

October 22, 1873.

BIDS AND PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE

OIL CITY GAS WORKS,

And the Supplying of the City with Gas, will be received until MONDAY, December 1, 1873, at 2 P. M. Bids must be accompanied by plans, specifications and detailed drawings, and must state the price of construction, and the lowest sum for which they will furnish to the city and customers, giving the city the right to purchase the Works at such future time as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Information in regard to the work required may be obtained at the City Offices, or through the mail.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Communications by mail may be addressed to the undersigned.

ISAIAH M. SOWERS,
Mayor Oil City, Pa.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of M. JOHN BRYANT, Sr., Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and parties having claims against the same will present them at once to

THOS. FORDING,
Main street, Thirty-sixth ward Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

Millinery Goods.

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
FEATHERS and FLOWERS,
PLUMES and TIPS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRINGES and GIMPS,
HAMBURG TRIMMING,
GENTS' HOSIERY,
LADIES' and CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' SHIRTS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' GLOVES,
GENTS' GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES,
NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, TOYS,
CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,
2-Button KID GLOVES, $1 00.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers cannot supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, the vice of solitude, is more fears, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, confusion, consumption, decay, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured and Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal consultation they will frankly tell you. Remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,

Office, No. 2196 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c., are thoroughly cured. Recent exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free, call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents. d*

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. 7:ths

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, &c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

NEW YORK.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn parties late as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

Paper Sack Manufactory.

THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!

GODFREY & CLARK

Manufacturers and Dealers in

DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM

FLOUR SACKS,

Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks,

Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.

Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.

270 LIBERTY STREET.

WOODWORK.

We are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Carved or Plain Wood Work,

BANK DESKS COUNTERS,

SHELVING and CABINET WORK,

Of every Description,

Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St.

MOECK & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

SHAWLS, Paisley, Broche and Black Tallsetlong and square; also Plaid, Stripe and Check, at $1 50, $4 and $7.

CLOAKS, And Sacques, choice styles. Extra Bargains.

BLANKETS, $2. Blankets, $2 50. Blankets, $3. Blankets $3 50 and $4.

COVERLETS, Comfortables and Quilts, at prices in reality suited to the times.

CASSIMERES, 37½c and 50c; also better goods, large stock.

PRINTS, 6½c, good dark Prints, new styles.

PRINTS, 8½c, the very best makes in good styles.

FLANNELS, 16½c, heavy gray twilled, good color.

FLANNELS, 18½c, country barred, assorted patterns.

FLANNELS, 25c, country barred, yard wide.

WATERPROOF, Blue, Green, Brown, Black, Fancy, 75c.

SKIRTS, Felt and Embroidered, superior Goods, 65c, 75c, $1 and $1 50.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock and Prices.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

INSURANCE.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

Cash Assets over Four Millions of Dollars

The following gentlemen managing its affairs are well known not only in Philadelphia but throughout the entire State, as men of undoubted integrity and business capacity:

President, GEORGE W. HILL.
Vice President, GEORGE NUGENT.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOHN S. WILSON.

TRUSTEES.

J. Edgar Thomson, President Penn. C. R. R. Co.
Hon. Asa Packer, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania, Director U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Hon. William Strong, Front street, Philadelphia.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia.
Jas. L. Claghorn, President National Bank, Philadelphia.
Albert G. Roberts, Grocer, Vine street, Philadelphia.
J. M. Wallace, Merchant, Front street, Philadelphia.
Hon. Alex. C. Cattell, U. S. Fiscal Agent to Europe.
Jno. Aspinwall, Merchant, Dock street, Philadelphia.
Philip B. Mingle, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER,

General Agent for Western Pennsylvania,

Office, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Where Policies of Insurance will be issued on all desirable plans.

Agents wanted for all towns and villages not already occupied in Western Pennsylvania. Liberal arrangements made. Apply to

S. W. SPENCER, General Agent,
No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

MWF

SOUTH SIDE Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL - - $100,000.

Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
JAS. L. ANDERSON, Vice President.
F. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. C. FELDHAUSEN, Treasurer.
J. J. KAPP, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	Georges Geyer,
J. C. Feldhaus,	Jos. Re-ser,
H. Lay,	J. M. Kelly,
John Nesser,	H. Sunshine,
P. ——,	H. Hoeller,
F. Schutte,	H. Young,
	O. A. Mandorf.

JAS. J. BENNETT.....President,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.....Vice President.
J. M. KENNEY.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.....General Agent.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' *Insurance Company,*

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.

Directors:

James J. Bennett,	John Wilson,
A. E. W. Painter,	Henry A. Weaver,
John W. Chalfant,	W. A. Reed,
Robert Lea,	Jos. Walton,
J. G. Pershing,	Jno. H. Bainbrior,
William Walker,	S. F. Von Bonhorst.
	Mark W. Watson.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, S. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Factories, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John Wade,	Samuel P. Shriver,
A. W. Mellon,	Jacob H. Ehrenfeld,
Jacob H. Brush,	Wm. Vankirk,
Wm. P. Lyon,	Thomas Arbuckle,
O. H. Love,	James Hardman,
Samuel McClintock,	O. E. Shoe.

JOHN WADE.....President.
JOHN E. PARKE.....Vice President.
W. P. GARDNER.....Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, JR.....General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1848.

CAPITAL.....$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Speer,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Geo. Shoenberger,	Andrew Aiken,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John H. McCord,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Dunham,
Phillip Reymer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick.

H. Sellers McKee.

ALEXANDER SIMON, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
JNO. A. GLASS.....Secretary.
Captain E. A. DOHERMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Maxon,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Charles Atwell,	David McCandless,
E. H. Palmer,	D. S. E. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. RAGALEY.....President.
JOHN REA.....Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Ragaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	Geo. Wilson,
W. G. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
P. C. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	Thos. J. Burchfield,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Alexander Moore,
	S. M. Kier.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

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MWF

NOTICE TO ELLIS RUSSELL, NEPHEW and one of the heirs of Mrs. JANE SCOTT, late of Fifth ward, Allegheny city, Pa., deceased.—You are hereby warned to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held in and for the county of Allegheny, at 10 A. M., to show cause, if any you have, why partition of the real estate of said Jane Scott, deceased, viz: Lot No. 168 Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, Pa., should not be made to and among the heirs of said deceased, as prayed for by Samuel Russell, nephew, in his petition to said Court. By order of the Court.

Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, Pa.
November 12, 1873.

ALEX. S. HILANDS.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny city, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Robecca street, Allegheny.

F

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IF YOU WANT TO

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No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES AND ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT PASSENGER STEAMER

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A. M. for Morgantown and intermediate ports, returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FEY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAM.....Commander.

Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
W. J. G. ANDERSON.....Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, November 21—12 M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

Will receive Lower Ohio, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans Freights to reship.

For

CITY MATTERS.

Larceny as Bailee.

Yesterday William Hammon made information before Alderman M. Shaffer, of the South Side, charging John Strook with larceny as bailee. Hammon alleges that he paid Strook the price of a load of coal, and that defendent then refused to deliver the "black diamonds." Warrant issued.

Severely Injured.

Yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, a laborer, him for trial, three small boys, named Ben James O'Brien, employed at the Ameri can Iron Works, met with a serious accident. While leading a heavy box on a vehicle in the mill yard, the shafts fell on O'Brien's head, producing a severe though not dangerous wound. Dr. Rauhauser dressed the sufferer's wounds.

Answer Filed.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, George Shiras, Esq., filed the answer of Arthur Kirk to the attachment issued in the powder magazine case. It will be recollected that Kirk was enjoined from using his magazine on the Sharpsburg and Freeport plank road, and it having been asserted that he was violating the injunction, the attachment was issued, as stated. Mr. Kirk denies the charge, and says that the powder has all been removed from the magazine. The answer was filed.

Relief.

It is requested by the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, that the Pastors of all the Churches, will take up collections on Thanksgiving day to aid the Association. The Secretary has appealed in person to many of the clergymen, who have cordially promised to fulfil the request. It is to be hoped that all others whether personally applied to or not, will do the same. In the meantime donations to be issued by the association may be sent to Mrs. Harriet Denny, No. 114 Penn Street, or Mrs. Lewis Wade, No. 303 Penn Street.

Respond.

Active measures are being taken by the old established charitable associations in the city, as well as by those newly organized, to guard, as far as possible, against the suffering that is apprehended among the poorer classes the coming winter. They are appealing on all hands to the charitably disposed among our citizens, and we trust that their appeals will meet with a prompt and hearty response. The winter is at hand, and in such a season, in any year, there is always more or less of suffering. This year the ordinary amount will probably be, to some extent, at least, increased, and everything possible should be done to guard against it.

Boys on Trial.

Yesterday Mayor Blackmore had before ny Miller, Jimmy Moran Martin Miller. The charges against them was disorderly conduct, and was preferred by Professor George Monroe, Principal of the First ward public school. It was alleged that the youthful prisoners had occupied themselves yesterday afternoon in throwing stones at the boys in the school-yard, and had also broken the tops off some of the iron palings. The boys, on their part, stated that they were playing with the boys in the yard, and were only rolling the stones back and forth. Whatever mischief was done unintentionally. Professor Monroe requested that the highest possible punishment might be visited upon the boys, as his only wish was to prove to them and other mischievous boys that there was a determination to check their mischievous practices. The Mayor administered a brief lecture to the boys, and disch arged them on the payment of costs.

THE DIVORCE MARKET.

Decrees made by the Common Pleas Court.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier on the bench, an order was made divorcing Sarah B. Roberts, and directing that the respondent pay the costs and $75 counsel fees.

In the case of U. B. Stewart vs. Mary Jane Stewart, there having been no evidence that the parties were ever married, the court made an order separating the parties and allowing either of them to marry, if they see fit so to do.

THE GOVERNMENT SITE.

Orders to the U. S. Attorney—Only Two Sites to be Condemned.

The U. S. Attorney received orders yesterday from the Attorney-General to institute proceedings for the condemnation of two sites for the Government building, as follows:—

1. The block bounded by Fourth avenue, Smithfield street, Diamond street and Cherry alley.

2. The block bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth street, Strawberry alley and a line drawn parallel to Smithfield street, 200 feet distant therefrom towards Wood street.

It is possible that no proceedings will be instituted until the Legislature meets, as it may be necessary to procure additional legislation. In the meantime, the question of grade will have to be determined as to the first site mentioned. It will not be accepted unless the city reduces the grades. Those interested in having this site selected should attend to the matter at once. If it is not done, the condemnation of another site will be recommended by those having the matter in charge.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Opening of the Winter Term.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of this week contains the following notice, which we commend with hearty approval to our readers. The boarding department, the present term, has been full, and a number have made applications for the vacancies which will occur at the end of the term. Educate your daughters at any reasonable sacrifice. And many who live in the suburbs would do well to send their daughters as boarders during the severe weather of the winter:

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The financial troubles we are experiencing suggest to many the necessity for retrenchment. Too many commence by withdrawing their children from schools, instead of cutting off the many useless expenditures made by the most all families. The culture and care of our children is the most sacred trust committed to us by the Almighty, and thoughful parents will deliberate a long time before depriving their children of the education so essential to their happiness and usefulness. These thoughts have been suggested in part by an examination of the moderate terms charged by the managers of the Pittsburgh Female College, an institution whose noble aim is to place a finished education within the reach of the largest possible number of worthy young ladies. We need not repeat what we have so often said of the elegant buildings, excellent accommodations, superior advantages, and large number of teachers, twenty-five in all, of this sterling institution. It stands without a rival in our State, and challenges comparison with the best in the land. Better a thousand fold expend a few hundred dollars in educating your daughter in such a school, than to permit her to grow up in ignorance, in order to save as many thousands, which may all be lost in an hour. We have all learned how easy it is for riches to "take wings and fly away."

During the present term the college has had all the boarders it could accommodate, and some have been turned away. The Winter Term will commence Dec. 15. Call at the office, or send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.

THE DE ROY CASE.

Argument on the Motion for a New Trial in the case of the Broker Convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before a full bench, the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Emanuel De Roy, the pawn broker convicted of receiving stolen goods, came up.

Mr. Colvin held that there was sufficient after-disproved testimony to entitle him to a new trial. He then read the affidavits of A. Burkhardt, Yr. Weiler and others to show that Nicholson, the young man who robbed the dry goods store of Mr. Fralich, and who pawned the goods with De Roy, had sent for Mr. De Roy to visit him in jail, and that he had contradicted himself in several material points. Without his testimony—and his evidence was that of a convicted thief—there was nothing to show that Mr. De Roy had any knowledge that he was a thief. Nicholson was a fine looking fellow and represented himself as an agent for a house in Philadelphia.

Mr. Coyle—Nicholson did not stand alone, nor was he a convicted thief. He plead guilty, and on the stand gave a long account of the transactions with Mr. De Roy. The goods were found there—goods worth $400, which had been pawned for $45. After the arrest of Nicholson, Clarke went there four or five times to De Roy's, and had to threaten and intimidate him before the goods were handed over. De Roy had a knowledge of Nicholson, because six months before he had stolen his sister's watch and pawned it with him. He ought, therefore, to have known that Nicholson was a thief. Nicholson was corroborated in every step of the case, and the Commonwealth adduced testimony to show that De Roy ought to have known him to be a thief.

Col. Bayne—It is unreasonable to assume that a young man in possession of new goods in original packages, could pawn them for $15, without exciting suspicion. An inquiry as to the honesty of the man ought to have been suggested. One good result has been accomplished. In nearly every case of larceny heretofore tried, the stolen property has been found with the pawn-brokers. At the last term in only two cases of the large number for larceny, was the goods found with the pawnbroker. We say that the taking of new goods from a man like Nicolson, at one fifth their value, ought to have excited an inquiry as to his honesty. We further say that the counties under which pawnbrokers are now proceeding should have exercised at the time of the transactions of Nicholson with De Roy.

Mr. Gibson—The District Attorney may not know it, but the fact exists that men in good standing often pawn goods. Many a hundred dollars is raised in this way, and many Fifth avenue merchants may have occasion to do it ere long.

Judge Stowe—But men in business are different from a man not in business.

Mr. Gibson—Mr. Nicholson looked like a gentleman.

Judge Stowe—When a young man pawn's $400 worth of goods for $45, suspicion ought to be raised against him.

Mr. Gibson then proceeded to argue the case at length, and upon the conclusion of his argument, Court took charge of the papers, and adjourned.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX ROBBERY.

Argument on the Motion for a New Trial for Hampton.

THE COURT UNANIMOUSLY REFUSES THE MOTION.

Confession of Klutz, Hampton's Accomplice.

Yesterday, before Judges Sterrit, Stowe and Collier, the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Hampton, who was convicted of the larceny of the Odd Fellows Bank box, from the Safe Deposit Bank, came up, and was argued by Messrs Marshall & Pearson for and Col. Bayne against the motion. On account of indisposition, Mr. Swoope, who tried the case, was unable to appear.

MR. MARSHALL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Marshall—The first error was in the admission of the telegram sent to Philadelphia, and which were to be followed with proof that they were received by Hampton and responded to. His Honor's notes will show that this was to be proved by the telegraph operators from Baltimore.

Judge Stowe—It was not stated by whom it was to be proven.

Mr. Marshall—Well, it was to be proven, but it was not, and neither is there a link in the case, connected with these telegrams, to show him in Pittsburgh. (Mr. Marshall here read the offer of Mr. Swoope, and contended that no response had been proven.) There was error in admitting evidence showing them at Reading on April 1st. I objected to any evidence connecting him with the Reading robbery, and it was ruled out, but the effect of the offer went to the jury—everything went to the jury save the fact of proving the robbery. It was used as a culpating circumstance to follow him here.

Judge Stowe—I admitted nothing which did not tend to identify him.

Mr. Marshall—The detailed statements given in the opening of Mr. Swoop were proven, but where is the man who could answer them? We were indicted for robbery at Pittsburgh. The same error applies to their identification at Harrisburg. In fact, his Honor admitted the doings of the three men everywhere.

Judge Stowe—To fasten the identity of the men.

Mr. Marshall—They were not all on trial.

Judge Stowe—Hampton was though and they were with him in Reading, Harrisburg and here.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, sir, and you tried them all; and the admission of such evidence damaged our case irreparably. The main error was in not admitting the evidence of our New York witnesses. When one was called and his examination was concluded, Mr. Swoope told him to stand aside in the peculiar way he does the thingin the Court roomdown the street, and hearing that there was a House of Detention here as in New York, the witnesses fled. His Honor refused to hear the testimony, because the case was closed the day before.

At lengthy argument here ensued between Mr. Marshall and Judge Stowe relative to the testimony of experts as to handwriting, which His Honor held, had been properly observed in the

ADMISSION OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Marshall.—The Court erred in telling the jury the evidence of identification was overwhelming. I think the facts should be left to the Jury, in a case of circumstantial evidence. I read from Starkey on circumstantial evidence, and Your Honor took no notice of it.

Judge Stowe.—Because I did not think it a case of circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Marshall—Nor do I.

Judge Stowe—I said if the jury believed the evidence the identification was overwhelming.

Mr. Marshall—You said what I have stated —I took it down.

Judge Stowe—Will you make affidavit that that is all I said.

Mr. Marshall—No, sir.

Judge Stowe — The Commonwealth first proved possession of the bond and second, that another, but a young man in his shirt sleeves had come in, and he couldn't get it.—They took the box around two or three squares and went into a vacant cellar, where they examined it and took out the money and some papers; they wrapped it up in a newspaper and started for the hotel; when they got around the corner they concluded not to carry it any further, and chucked it through a hole in the pavement.

In New York they stopped at the Occidental Hotel, and from there they went to Madison Hotel, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue. Room was the corner room on the third floor. There they examined the stock certificates and burned them in the grate. I was with Horace when he sold the bond, and was with him when he was recognized in Norwalk by Mr. Fitch.

While in Pittsburgh we were in a big clothing store on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. We tried to get at the drawer but couldn't make it;—on Saturday afternoon. We were also in the City Treasurer's office. We were there on Friday, but there was a man that looked like a little Dutchman that stopped us from getting behind the counter. On Saturday Horace got into the vault, but there was nothing in it—at least he said so.

Horace is from Richmond, Va.; Horace expressed $250 to his wife from Reading; it was the same address as the $500 from Harrisburg; with others, now, in Reading, to also rescue Horace from the officers as they took him through to Pittsburgh, and while there was arrested. My name is John Klutz; I was going under the name of John Hawley which with Horace in New York; his real name is Horace Hovan; his home is 342 Chatsworth street, Baltimore, where he has a wife and children.

Defendant further says that at the time said statement was made he had been informed of nearly all the facts embodied in it; and which were subsequently proven at the trial; that Fitch or Pearson was subsequently arrested in Baltimore, but, as deponent is informed, obtained his release by paying to the officers some three hundred dollars. That one John Drake, of Montreal, Canada; that a requisition of Governor Hartranft for John Price is in the hands of the proper authorities in New York, and further saith not.

Sworn and subscribed the 21st November, 1873, before H. D. GAMBLE, U. S. Com.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Judge Stowe—I have had but one opinion in this case—that is compiled with the ordinary rules of larceny cases. If the Jury had found any other verdict I should have considered them derelect in their duty, and have been disgusted. The motion for a new trial is therefore refused. I may say, that Judges Sterrett and Collier see no fault and concur in the verdict.

Judge Sterrett—We think the affidavits on both sides should be ruled out, but upon the main facts of the case there is certainly nothing to warrant any interference with the verdict. The case is a very plain one.

DR. JAMES PRESTLY will conduct religious services to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Union Baptist Church building, Grant street, two doors from Sixth avenue.

An exchange gives the following simple application for the toothache, on the principle, if no cure, no charge—and we shall see if any of your readers suffer from toothache or neuralgic affections arising from teeth in any stage of decay, they may experience relief, instantaneous and permanent, by dipping a small bit of clean cotton or wool with a strong solution of ammonia, and apply it immediately to the affected tooth. The pleasant contrast instantaneously produced sometimes causes a fit of laughter, although a moment before extreme suffering and anguish prevailed. I have used the remedy for over one year, and have obtained sufficient proof to warrant publication.

Mantels,

Marble and marbleized, cheaper than any place in the city, at JAMES OLDS'S, 193 Liberty Street.

S-op, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

Queensware. Sale Stock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 100 Wood street before purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

First.

Call and examine our Furnaces for hard and soft coal, the most powerful radiators ever offered before the public. Send for book of testimonials.

JAMES OLD, 193 Liberty Street.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is only four blocks from the CATHEDRAL.

Stop, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

Stop, Sir!

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Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing as the best for medical purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the use of the cheapest is the most extravagant. We offer our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Otard Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch Hollands Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wines and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.
All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McCARTNEY & McCLURG'S Drug stores, 88 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Tea Reputation

of J. D. Thompson & Co., No. 240 Liberty street, is well known as having the best brushes in the city. Wholesale dealers are invited to call.

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Boyd Irish Linen Writing Papers

At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

DIED:

ROBINSON—On Thursd y night, Nov. 21st, 1873, JOHN D. ROBINSON, of the late Gen. Wm. Robinson.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jas. P. Speer, No. 12 Stockton Avenue, Allegheny City, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HUCKESTEIN—On Friday Nov. 21st., GEORGE, son of John and Mary Huckestein, aged 3 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Fallowfield St., Allegheny, on Sunday, Nov. 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE,

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,

Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron

CASTINGS,

Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.

Light Work our Specialty.

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STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and fitting others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself.

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SCALES,

Of all k Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. Scales Repaired promptly.

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The New Tea and Liquor House

22 DIAMOND.

PITTSBURGH.

A SAVING OF FULL TEN PER CENT TO CONSUMERS.

Best Roasted Coffee	28 cts
German Dinner Coffee	20 cts
French Breakfast Coffee	18 cts
Corn Starch	10 cts
Satin Gloss Starch	10 cts
2 Lbs Oat Meal for	25 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap	25 cts
7 Bars Women's Fried Soap	25 cts
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	20 cts
Cheese	12 cts
Pearl Wheat	10 cts
Flour, per sack	1 70

The only store in the Diamond keeping open every night until 9 o'clock.

CALL AND SEE.

Jesse Ingham.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

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ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873 ..... $821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND 63,368 57

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Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

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Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

KELLER & GOTTHOLD ..... Managers.

BENEFIT OF

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

TO-NIGHT.

ONE WIFE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

S. GARDNER & TRIMBLE ..... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS ..... Stage Manager.

To night, and at the Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at 2:30,

Billy Carrol's, Mollie Wilson, Billy Ashcroft, Kitty Brooke, the Walhalla Brothers, Hartley and Parker, &c. &c. Thanksgiving Day Two Grand Performances Coming—The original and only K. D. DAVIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager ..... Mr. V. E. BRAMER.

Positively Last Performances.

THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE AND TO-NIGHT
FAREWELL APPEARANCES
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BUFFALO BILL, TEXAS JACK,
WILD BILL,
THE MORLACCHI, THE COMMANCHES in the thrilling Drama

SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS!

Wednesday next—Thanksgiving Eve—(for one night only) return o. the Great American Criminal(),

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with the

Flick and Flock Combination!

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.

Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,

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Students may begin at any time.
Circulars and Information at Music Stores.
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does sewing with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and wrong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, hair guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Gudding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

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CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNES.

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Fine French Confectionery, Celebrated Walnut Candy, Caramels, assorted Flavors,

And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

Fruits, Nuts, Sauces, Jellies, Catsups, &c.

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CARR'S BLOCK.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS—

No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are prepared to supply Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates on the shortest notice.

Dinner Tickets, 15 meals for $6 00. 4p

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ROBT. WATSON, Manager

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects, but act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement of the digestive organs, a diseased state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succomb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. TTHS

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GETTYSBURG.

KATALYSINE WATER. The Great Medicine for Kidney Diseases, endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Aged and Youthful. Invigorator for Aged and Infirm. Prescribed as a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail. Prepared by JOHNNY HIGGS, Cor. Liberty and Front Sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINAY DRAWING

Of December 18, 1873. ONLY 16 000 TICKETS. Or a Prize to every Seven Tickets.

2,097 Prizes amounting to	$1,200,000
1 Prize of	500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 Prizes of	25,000
4 Prizes each of	10,000
10 Prizes, each of	5,000
2,073 Prizes, each of	500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York. TTHS

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,

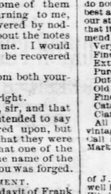
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, s. TTHS

MANUFACTORY OF

CRUCIBLES PLUMBAGO.

ADOLF BESSELL,

Dresden, Saxony, Germany.



Crucibles for Cast Steel,

As per sketch, will bear 6 Heats, and will be delivered free upon ship. at Hamburg, at $1 50 Gold, each.

Crucibles for Brass, etc.

At 3½ cents each per number, free at Hamburg. Payable in advance.

References: Messrs. H. AMY & CO., New York.

Get the Best HOWE STANDARD SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Pin, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

PRODUCE.

IN STORE:

1 Car Wheat;
1 Car White Oats;
1 Car Shell Corn;
2 Cars Prime Hay;
1 Car Peachblows,
100 Bbls Sweet Cider;
150 Bbls Maximo Family Flour;
100 Bbls choice Apples.

Butter, Eggs and Produce generally arriving daily.

D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Consignments solicited.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 21, 1873.

We are able to report in the local money market an improved feeling and money in better supply. The banks are feeling more comfortable, and say they would under ordinary circumstances be able to discount quite freely, but that in justice to those who intrust them with their funds they cannot undertake to make loans.

Other banks say they are discounting as much as they are safe in doing and have largely extended their line since last week.

Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has been taking undue liberties with the names of several monied institutions, which on examination proved to be untrue. One of the banks in question informs us that they have been largely adding to their deposits and increasing their loans, and are feeling easier than at any time since the panic began.

We would say to every one, in regard to rumors affecting the standing of any of our financial institutions, or of any of their officers, "Believe nothing until you have verified its truth, and do not repeat it even after assured of its correctness," by so doing you can cause no harm, and by doing otherwise much injury and injustice may follow.

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. Central	45½	Central Trans	40
Reading	52	Empire Trans	54
Pittsburgh	77	Valley R.-Os	87½
Lehigh Valley	57	United Cos	115

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¼.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1873—5:30 P. M.

MONEY.

The various war rumors to-day created considerable excitement in Wall street, attended with an unsettled feeling and frequent fluctuations in all the market. Money during the afternoon was active and stringent at 1-16 per diem, but at the final close the rate was seven per cent. Sterling lower at 106¾ a 106¾ for 60 days and 108¾ for sight. Customs receipts $268,000. Gold active and excited, ranging between 109¾ and 110¾, closing at 110¼. Loans were at 6, 7, 7 gold to 1-16 and 7 currency. The Assistant Treasurers disbursed $194,000. Clearing forty millions.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governments strong and higher, with an active demand. The closing quotations being the highest made.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and strong. In addition to war rumors the Stock Exchange was treated to reports of the failure of a prominent railroad president and the subsequent denial of the same, and complications between the Wabash Company and its late President.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

was exceedingly erratic, conflicting rumors in regard to the Spanish troubles keeping the market in a highly sensitive condition. Changes from strength to weakness and vice versa were uncommonly frequent, and the result was a very active business in leading shares. Actively reported sales: Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern Harlem and Panama were most prominent in the dealing. Panama dropped 6 per cent, ranging between 84¾ and 78¾. Harlem was exceptionally strong and closed firm at 94 bid. Lake Shore closed heavy at a recovery of ¾ to ¾ per cent from the lowest point. It is reported that the Union Pacific Company will resume December 1st. Sales were sold to-day 67,200 shares of Western Union, 19,200 of New York Central, 21,300 of Pacific Mail, 17,900 of Union Pacific, 26,300 of Lake Shore, 6,400 of Wabash, 22,000 of Ohios and 10,700 of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

Canton	45	St. Paul	39¾
W. U. Tel. Co	60¼	Do preferred	54¾
Quicksilver	32	Toledo and Wabash	41¾
Adams Express	83	Do preferred	65
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	Fort Wayne	95¾
American Express	58	Terre Haute	8
U. S. Express	55½	Do preferred	15
N. Y. Central	94¾	Chicago & Alton	89
Pacific Mail	97¾	Do preferred	95
Erie	43½	Chicago, Col. & I. C.	6
Erie preferred	66	Burlington & Quincy	91
Harlem	113¾	Lake Shore	68¾
Harlem preferred	131	Panama	85¾
Michigan Central	77	Illinois Central	96½
Pittsburgh	80	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Northwestern	91½	Central Pacific	91¾
Do preferred	68¾	Union	77¾
Rock Island	94¾	Hartford & Erie	8
N. J. Central	91	Delaware & Lack	96¾

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 22, 1873.

As the end of the year approaches it appears more evident every day that there is to be very little demand for Iron during the winter. The market transactions so few that there cannot be said to be any market price. We hear rumors of large sale of lots at very low figures *for cash* but are unable to trace them to a reliable source.

Sellers asks $30 per ton 4 months; for regular brands mill iron, but report no sales worthy of mention.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. We heard of no transactions here. Prices continue very uncertain. Dispatches from the oil regions report a slightly better feeling at certain points. Below will be found all the information we could obtain.

CRUDE.

The normal rates yesterday were 2¾@3¼ per gallon but no sales reported. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

500 bbls Union Pipe..... 87½
1,000 bbls Union Pipe..... 87½

REFINED.

Dealers report the market quiet but unchanged; prices nominal at round lots 10¾@11c.

PHILADELPHIA.—S. W. spot 11¾; December 13¼; New York—Sales November 13¼@13½; December 13c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 21, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair of through stock and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. In point of quality the arrivals are generally the lower grades, though occasionally a drove of fine cattle comes. The advices from New York and Buffalo are not so encouraging as at the first of the week, and while all the cattle offered meet with fair sales, still traffic is considered oflish and more slow. At this writing there are but few cattle in the pens unsold, most of them having been shipped out in order to reach Monday's market at New York.

The following are about the figures at which the different grades sell:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs cattle, fine and smooth	$6 00
Extra 1,300	5 75
Prime 1,250 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Prime 1,100 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common	2 25@3 75

HOGS.

The run of hog since our last report has been fair, in quality the bulk of the offerings are of the grades denominated Yorkers and Baltimores, very few good or Philadelphia stock being among them. Thus, while on the best stock there has been no change in prices, common are lower per hundred lbs.

The following are about the prices the different grades sell at:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 60@4 65
Prime do	4 50@4 55
Prime Yorkers	4 00@4 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, as is usually the case toward the last of the week, was light. In quality the arrivals are common. Market moderately firm on best grade, which has been in light supply all week. Common slow sales.

The following are about the prices at which the market closed:

Extra 1,600 lbs fine wool	$ 5 00
Extra 95 lbs	4 75
Extra 90 lbs	4 50
Prime 80 lbs, 3234 Chatsworth	4 00@4 25
Prime 80 lbs	3 50@3 75

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 20, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$4 50
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 75
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 00
4d and 5d nails	5 25
3d nails	6 00
2d nails	7 25

FINE BLUED.

3d	$7 50
2d	9 25

CASING.

10d to 30d	$5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

FINISHING.

10d to 20d	$5 75
8d	6 00
6d	6 25
4d	6 50

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$6 25

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	$4 75

BARREL.

⅝ inch	$8 25
⅞ inch	7 50
1 inch	7 00
1¼ inch	6 25
1½ inch	6 00
1¾ inch	5 75
2 inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS.—None or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of inv